

MA. PSYCHOLOGY

FIRST YEAR

PAPERS	Subject	Max. Marks	Exam Hrs
1	Advanced General Psychology	100	3
2	Psychological and Assessment	100	3
3	Advanced Social Psychology	100	3
4	Life span Psychology	100	3
Practical	Experimental Psychology -I	100	3

SECOND YEAR

PAPERS	Subject	Max. Marks	Exam Hrs
1	Theories of Personality	100	3
2	Psychopathology and Mental Hygiene	100	3
3	Research Design	100	3
4	Industrial Organizational Psychology	100	3
5	Environmental Psychology	100	3
Practical	Experimental Psychology- II	100	3

FIRST YEAR

Paper – 1

ADVANCED GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT – I

1. Definition of psychology – goals – Method :- Introspection, observation, Experimental and Clinical methods; Origin of scientific psychology; Professions in psychology – counseling, clinical experimental, industrial / organizational, military, administrative and educational settings.
2. Biological bases of behaviour - Sensation – Receptors, effectors and adjusters mechanisms. Neural impulses origin, induction and measurement.

UNIT – II

Sensation : Meaning, experience : vision, audition, smell, taste, skin sensation, kinesthetic and equilibratory senses.

Perception : Meaning :- Approaches to his study of perception – Gestalt and physiological approaches ; principles of perception – perceptual organization, perceptual consistency, perception of space, perception of distance and perception of direction; perceptual illusions.

UNIT – III

Personality; Determinant / components of personality; Personality assessment ; psychometric and projective tests. Self Concept : Origin and development.

UNIT – IV

Learning : Meaning and nature; Theories of Learning – Trial and Error Learning, Classical conditioning, operant conditioning, Insightful Learning and observational learning.

UNIT – V Emotion and Motivation

Definition of emotion : Physiological changes; Theories of emotion, Motivation : definition : Biological and Social Motives; Theories of motivation – The instinct theory, The drive reduction theory, the unusual theory, The incentive theory the expectance – Value theory.

UNIT – VI Meaning & Forgetting

Definition ; Memory process – encoding, storage, and Retrieval; Stages of Memory – Sensory, short-term and Long term memory; Forgetting and Theories of forgetting - interference, decay and Retrieval.

UNIT – VII Thinking

Meaning: theories of thought process – Associationism and information processing model;

Concept formation : Rules and Strategies; Reasoning – deductive and inductive methods;

Problem solving – Types and Strategies; Creativity.

Reference:

1. Morgan, C.T. King, R.A. Weisz, J.R. and Schopler, Introduction to Psychology, Tala McGraw Hill- Publishing company limited New Delhi, 1986.
2. Hilgard, E.R. Atkinson, R.C and Atkinson, R.L. Introduction to psychology, 6th edn, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co, Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Mangal S.K. General Psychology, Serling Publishers Pvt, Ltd, New Delhi, 1988.

Paper – 2

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

UNIT – I

1. Functions and origins of psychological testing : Nature and use of psychological tests : Meaning – uses and variations of psychological tests – Test administration – Sources of information about test.
2. Historical Antecedents of modern testing : First experiment psychologist, contributions of Francis Galton, Cattell and the Early mental tests – Binet and the rise of intelligence test, group testing.

UNIT – II

1. Technical and methodological principles : Statistical concept – Norms – interpretation of test scores – cut off scores.
2. Reliability and validity : Correlation coefficient, types of reliability, concept of validity – construct, criticism and construct validity.

UNIT – III

1. Ability testing : Stanford – Binet Intelligence scale, the Wechsler scale, the Stanford Binet, Differential ability scales, cognitive assessment (Das Naglieri) Testing special population – infant, preschool children, mentally subnormal (MR), physical disabilities.
2. Group Testing : Group Vs individual tests, Adaptive Vs Computer based Administration – Multilevel Batteries – Measuring multiple Aptitudes.

UNIT – IV

1. Personality testing : current status of personality Inventory / Scale / Questionnaire – Rating Scale.
2. Investment Attitudes : Interest in ventures – current setting – significant factors – opinion survey and attitude scales – locus of control.

UNIT – V

1. Projective Techniques : Nature of projective techniques – Inkblot, pictorial, verbal, performance techniques – Autobiographical memories – measurement of style and types. Situational tests – self concepts – personal constructs – observer report – Bio-data.
2. Application of Testing : Evaluation and Occupational testing – Test use in clinical and counseling psychology.
3. Ethical and social considerations in testing – Ethical issues – privacy – confidentiality – communicating test results.

Reference:

1. Anastasi A. and Urbina S. Psychological testing, person education inc, New Delhi , 1997.
2. Wemar, C. & Kerig P. Development psychopathology from infancy through adolescence (4th ed) McGraw Hill, New Delhi 2001.

Paper – 3

ADVANCED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT – I

1. Introduction : Social psychology : Definitions – New Perspective and Research method in social psychology.
2. Social Cognition : Meaning – Attribution – Impression – Formality and impression management.
3. Social Cognition : Thinking about Officers and Social world – Heuristics – Social cognition – Sources of errors – Affect and cognition – Shaping of thought.

UNIT – II

1. Attitudes : Formation of Attitudes – Social Learning – Attitude and Behaviour – Role of self awareness – change of attitude – Resistance to Attitude change – Cognitive Dissonance .
2. Social Identity : The self – self concept – self esteem – Self monitoring – self efficiency – Gender identity.

UNIT – III

1. Prejudice and Discrimination : Meaning – Origins of prejudice – Combating prejudice – Prejudice based on gender : Nature and effects – sexual harassment.
2. Inter personal Attraction : Meaning : Getting Acquainted – proximity and Emotions – Similarity and Reciprocal in beaming friends.
3. Relationships : Introduction : Moving beyond unusual relationships among friends – Love and physical intimacy – marital harmony.

UNIT – IV

1. Social influence : Group influences on conformity – Compliance – Obedience – Social influence by demand.
2. Presocial Behaviour : Responding to an Emergency : Bystander behaviour – Factors influencing on presocial behaviour – Empty Altruism Theory.
3. Aggression : Theoretical perspectives on aggression – Social determinants – personal causes of aggression – Techniques for prevention and various aggressions.
4. Groups and individuals: Nature, functions, and formulation of group – Groups and task performance – social facilitation – Decision making by groups – leadership.

Reference:

1. Boran, RA. And Byrone D: Social psychology (8th Edn) New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India (P) Ltd 1988.
2. Moghadoan F.D. : Social Psychology New York: W.H. Freeman.

Paper – 4

LIFE SPAN PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT – I

1. Life Span Development : Meaning : The concept of development – The impact of culture on development – The study of human development – The Continuity and determinants of development – Theories : Psychology, Cognitive and Behavioural Theories.
2. Genetics, Pregnancy and Birth : Genetic influences – conception – Strategy & prenatal development – Effects of the prenatal Environment – Birta and its complications.

UNIT – II

1. Infancy : Physical, emotional, perceptual and cognitive development. Neonate : Appearance – Physiological functioning – Sensory & behavioural responses – Infant : Physical, motor, perceptual and cognitive development (Piaget's Theory). Social & emotional Development Adjustment problems, characteristics and physical & psychological hazards.

UNIT – III

1. Early childhood : Physical, cognitive, social and language development : Theories of language acquisition – Adjustment problems – Family relationships, characteristics and hazards.
2. Late childhood : Physical growth, cognition and learning : Concrete operational thought – normal reasoning – information processing – Characteristics – Social development school achievement – Adjustment problems, interests & hazards.
3. Adolescence : Physical & Sexual, cognitive, social and mental development – Achieving adultery – characteristics – Adjustment problems – Family relationship – interests and hazards.
4. Early Adulterer : Physical, cognitive development – personality adjustment – Family and occupational development – Marriage – Marital adjustment – Self concept – gender role certify – characteristics and adjustment problems
5. Middle Age : Physical cognitive development – personality, Family and occupational development, Family and work life. Characteristics and hazards

6. Old age : Physical, cognitive and personality development – Family life – Social relations – Adjustment – Relations with grand children – Single hood – retirement – Dealer & dymy Hospital care.

Reference:

1. Harlock, E.B Development Psychology : A Life Span Approach (5th ed) New Delhi : Tata McGraw Hill, Publications Co. Ltd. 1980.
2. Vander Zanden, J.W. Human Development New Delhi, McGraw Hill, Inc 1989.

PRACTICAL – I - EXPERIMENTAL PATHOLOGY

Sensation

Perception

Learning

Memory

Problem Solving

Motives

Attitudes

Personality

Intelligence

Creativity / Thinking

Temperament

Interest

Adjustment

Stress & its Coping

SECOND YEAR

Paper – 1

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY

UNIT – I : PSYCHODYNAMICS

1. Introduction – The nature of personality; Sources of influences upon personality.
2. Psychoanalytical Theory – Sigmund Freud : Biographical Sketch. The functional levels of mind – The structures and – Functional levels of mind, Psychosexual development; Nature of Anxiety.

UNIT – II : NEW FREUDIAN'S / OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

1. Jung's Analytical Theory – The structure and the Dynamics of personality – Characteristics Research and Methods.
2. Adler's Individual Psychology – Inferiority – Superiority – Style of life – Creative self – Fictional goals and Social interest principles.
3. Erickson – Social analytical Theory; Karen Horney – Social and cultural theory – Sullivan – Interpersonal theory.
The structure and the dynamics of personality, development of personality, characteristics of Research Methods .
4. Erickson's – Social Development Theory.

UNIT – III

1. Lewin's – Field Theory.
The structure and the dynamics of personality, Development of personality, characteristics Research and Methods.
2. Kelly – Cognitive Theory.
Personal construct theory – Assumption of human nature.

UNIT – IV : HUMANISTIC NEEDS THEORY

- Rogge's Phenomena Logical theory.
Murray's – Personality
Maslow's – Self actualization theory,
Development of personality, characteristics and Research Methods.

UNIT – V : TRAIT / FACTOR THEORY

All port – Trait Theory ; Meaning of functional Autonomy, characteristics, Human nature.

Cattell's Factor Theory

The structure of traits, The development of personality , characteristics Research and methods.

Reference:

1. Hjelle, L.A. and Zigler, D.I. Personality; Tokyo; McGraw Hill Kogakusha Ltd; 1976.
2. Hall, C.S.; and Lindzey G. Theories of personality; New Delhi, John Welegand Sunsing Eastern Ltd 1998.

Paper – 2

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND MENTAL HYGINE

UNIT – I

Introduction - Nature and Prevalence of Abnormal behaviour Historical background of abnormal psychology. Contemporary approaches to abnormal psychology. Classification of abnormal / psychological / disorders. Classifications ICD 10 and DSM IV TR : The multiaxial approach.

UNIT – II

Disorder in infancy childhood or adolescence . Introduction - Causes symptoms and psychological management of mental retardation (MR), Learning disorders, Autism, Attention deficit and Hyper kinetic disorder (ADMD) and Elimination disorders. (Enuresis and Encopresis).

UNIT – II

Delirium and Dementia. Introduction, causes, symptoms and management of Delirium and Dementia.

UNIT – IV

Substance related disorders. Introduction, causes, symptoms and psychological / Management of alcohol and other drugs related disorders.

UNIT – V

Schizophrenia - Introduction, causes, symptoms and Management of different types of schizophrenias. (Simple, Catatonic, Hebephrenic, Paranoid, chronic and underdifferentiated).

UNIT – VI

Mood disorders - Introduction, causes, symptoms and Management of mania, depression, cyclothymia and myasthenia.

UNIT – VII

Anxiety disorders - Introduction, causes, symptoms and Management of anxiety disorders. (Generalised Anxiety disorder, Panic disorder, Phobic disorder, Objective compulsive disorder).

UNIT – VIII

Personality disorders. Meaning, causes, symptoms and management of personality disorders. (DSM – cluster A, odd or Eccentric) Cluster B – emotion, erratic and dramatic and cluster C Anxious / dependent personality.

UNIT – IX

Psycho physiological disorders. Stress and illness, Head aches, cardiovascular disorders, Cancer, asthma. Somatoform disorders (somatization, conversion, Hypochondriasis, pair disorders) and disassociative disorders (Amnesia, fugue, identity and depersonalization disorder).

UNIT – X

Adjustment disorders, sleep disorder and eating disorders and sexual disorder.

Reference:

1. Coleman. J.C. Abnormal Psychology and modern life. DS Tarepore Velu sons & Co. Bombay 1970.
 2. Tathus R.A and NEVID JS. Abnormal Psychology NJ prentice Hall 1991.
 3. Sarabous , I.G. and Sarabous B.R. Abnormal Psychology (8th ed) New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India, Ltd 1998.
 4. Mangal S.K. Abnormal Psychology, Sterling Publisher (P) Ltd, New Delhi 1987.
- Gelden. M. Mayou. R, Gath. D and Cowen. P Text book of psychiatry, Oxford University Press, New York 1996.

Paper – 3

RESEARCH DESIGN

- 1. Meaning of Research :** Objectives – Types – Approaches – Significance of Research – Methods Versus Methodology – Research process Flow Chart – Criteria of good Research – problems encountered by Researches in India.
- 2. measurement in Research :** Nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio Scales – Source of Error in measurement – Tests of Sound measurement.
- 3. Defining Research Problems :** Selection – Hypothesis – Formal statement of hypothesis – Sources of Hypothesis, Criteria of good hypothesis.
- 4. Research Design :** Meaning of Research Design. Need for Research design, Features of a good design. Important concepts relating to Research Design, Different Research designs – Basic principles of experimental designs & Conclusions. Appendix – Developing Research Plan.
- 5. Sampling Design :** Census and sample survey – Implications of Sample designing – Steps in Sampling survey – Types of Universe, Sampling Unit, source List, Size of sample, Parameters of interest, Budgetary constraint, Sampling procedure – Criteria of selecting a sampling procedures – Characteristic a good sample design – Different types of sample designs – Selection of random sample – Complex random Sampling design.
- 6. Sampling Fundamentals :** Need for Sampling – Some Fundamentals definitions – Important Sampling distributions – Central limit. Theorem – Sampling theory – Sandler's A test – Concept of Standard Error – Estimation – Estimating the Population mean – Estimating population proportion – Sample size through the Approach based on precision rate and confidence Level – Deterministic of Sample size through the Approach Based on Bayesian Statistics.
- 7. Chi-square Test :** Application – Steps – alternative formula – Conversion of chi-square into phi-coefficient conversion into coefficient of contingency – Characteristics of chi-square test – Causation in using Chi-square test – Analysis of variance and co-variance – Multi variate analysis – Factor analysis – Path analysis. Computer and Resources Report writing. Computer Applications – characteristics – Techniques in Report writing – Steps – Layout, Types.

Reference:

1. Kerlinger FN. Foundation of Behavioural research NY. Racihart & Weinstein 1973.
2. Kothari C.R. Research Methodology, Chennai, Wisha Prakasham 2000.

Paper – 4

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

- 1. Introduction :** The fields of industrial / organizational Psychology. The history of Industrial / organizational Psychology.
- 2. Organizational Psychology :** Mechanisms of influence, Design of the organizational environments.
- 3. The Motivation to Work :** The traditional approach – Consistency Motivation and a theoretical model theories of work performance.
- 4. Cognitive Processes and work behaviour :** Theories of intelligence and human abilities – Verbal, motor, and creative abilities – cognitive skills and job performance.
- 5. Organizational Psychology :** Mechanisms of influence, Designs of organizational environments.
- 6. Reactions of job experience :** Alienation, Stress, and satisfaction : Alienation – Psychological and Physiological Stress, Job satisfaction.
- 7. Organizational Development :** Job Enrichment as organizational Development intervention, Industrial democracy on a Societal level as intervention, Sensitivity training, Need-for-Achievement training, other suggestions.
- 8. Change programs :** Attribute and skills. Attitude change, skills training other problems in change programs.
- 9. Accidents and Safety :** Nature causes of accidents – individuals susceptibility to accidents – Minimizing accidents.
- 10. Leadership :** Organizational influences on leader behaviour – characteristics of the effective leader – Ghisell’s managerial traits.

Reference:

1. Korman A.K. – Organizational Behaviour, Prentice – Hall of India (P) Ltd 1978.
2. Nelson, D.L. and Guide J.C. – Organizational behaviour. OH : Soula Western College Publishing 2000.

3. Tiffin, J and MC Cormic C.J. : Industrial Pshycology (6th Ed) Englewood Cliffs, NJ. Prentice Hall, Inc 1974.

Paper – 5

ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

- 1. Environmental Psychology :** Meaning – man and nature – Healing & unhealing environment and its influences on behaviour.
- 2. Methods of Environmental Psychology :** Obstructive and unobtrusive methods.
- 3. Environmental Effects and the man behaviour :** Adaptive behaviour and Environment.
Pollutions – Sources and problem of major pollutants.
Effect of Air Pollution & its consequence.
Curbing Air Pollution.
- 4. The Effects of Season, weather and temperature :** Use on behaviour – Nature and characteristics of temperature.
- 5. Effect of noise on behavior –** Characteristics of Sound. – Territorial behaviour.
- 6. Characteristics and kinds of territory.**
- 7. Population Density and the problem of over crowding.**
- 8. Types of environmental health hazards.**
- 9. Extreme effects on hazards and disorder :** Meaning, types – natural, planetary, terrestrial & atmospheric – Man induced hazards.
- 10. Signs Environmental geography, Prayer Pustak Bhavan, Allahabad, 2003.**

Reference:

1. Cunningham, iv.P Cunningham M.A Principles of environmental Science : Inquiry and Applications. Tata McGraw Hill Publishing (P) Ltd, New Delhi. 2004.
2. Rajamanickam M. Contemporary fields of Psychology and Experiments. Concept Publishing Company New Delhi 1999.

PRACTICALS – II – EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Aptitudes

Personality

Values

Intelligence

Measuring quality of life

Meaning : Anxiety
Depression mania
Leadership qualities.
Measuring interpersonal relationship
5 case studies (compulsory) (2 children and 3 adults).